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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1781.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT to raise effective Supplies for the Year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

WHEREAS the Honourable Congress of the United States of America, did, by their resolution of the fifteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, demand of the several States in union, such effective supplies as might enable them to carry on the war with vigour and effect: And whereas it is the desire of the Representatives of the freemen of this State to comply with the said resolution of Congress:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of Two hundred thousand pounds shall be raised, levied, collected and paid within the current year (over and above all arrearages of taxes assessed in the old continental currency) and shall be levied, assessed and raised, in the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this State, according to the method and proportion following; that is to say,

	£		
In the city and county of Philadelphia, the sum of	66,260	5	8
In the county of Bucks, the sum of	13,105	13	2
In the county of Chester, the sum of	21,037	17	3
In the county of Lancaster, the sum of	28,472	8	5
In the county of York, the sum of	15,862	18	0
In the county of Cumberland, the sum of	14,909	16	0
In the county of Berks, the sum of	24,310	3	7
In the county of Northampton, the sum of	8,243	13	8
In the county of Bedford, the sum of	4,519	7	5
In the county of Northumberland, the sum of	5,582	15	2
In the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, the sum of	7,685	1	8

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of every county in this State, or any two of them, shall meet together on or before the first Tuesday in July next, at their usual places of meeting, in the city, and in their several counties, and shall then and there issue their warrants, under their hands and seals, to the township, ward or district Assessors of each township, ward or district within their respective counties, requiring them, the said Assessors to make fair returns in writing, on a certain day to be by them appointed, of the names and surnames of all the taxable inhabitants and single freemen within their respective townships, wards or districts; together with a fair and true return of all their estates real and personal, made taxable by this act, in what county situated, and to whom such estates do respectively belong. And to enable the Commissioners to do the strictest justice, in assigning the quota of the several townships, wards and districts, within the city and each county of this State, the said Assessors are hereby empowered and required to administer to each taxable, within their respective townships, wards or districts, an oath or affirmation in the following words, viz. "I. A. B. do swear (or solemniy, sincerely and druly declare and affirm) that the return which I have made, is, to the best of my knowledge, a just and true return of all my taxable property, real and personal, and in what county situated; and that I have not directly or indirectly parted with or disposed of any property, on any condition expressed or implied, to have the same returned to me, with intention to avoid paying the tax thereupon." And if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to give a return of their taxable property when required as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to swear or affirm to the truth of the same, every such person or persons so neglecting or refusing shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum equal to the tax at which such person or persons shall be rated by this act, to be levied and collected by the Collector of the proper township, by virtue of a special warrant, which the Commissioners, or any two of them, are hereby empowered and required to grant, and the same shall be paid into the Treasury of this Commonwealth. And in order that the said tax may be levied, the Assessor shall use his best endeavours, according to the duty of his office, to inform himself of all property so concealed or refused to be returned, and shall make return thereof, that the same may be taxed, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall neglect or refuse to make returns on oath or affirmation, as aforesaid, of all and every tract or parcel of land he or she shall possess within this State, to the Assessor of the place where such person shall dwell or reside, all such lands so omitted, shall be liable and subject to be charged with all such taxes the next or any subsequent assessmen', which the same lands ought to have been charged with, had they been duly assessed, as by this act is directed. And if any such tract or parcel of land so returned, shall be situated out of the city or county where such person and Assessor shall dwell, then the Commissioners of the city or such county, or some one of them, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, transmit a copy of such return to the Commissioners of the county where the land shall lie.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any two or more of the Commissioners of the respective counties, shall have power, and they are hereby enjoined and required, to appoint Assessors, in case of removal by death, disability, refusal or neglect to serve, of the present Assessors, or where the townships neglect to elect such Assessors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the Commissioners of any county shall receive the return of the Assessors, as before directed, they shall forthwith proceed to quota the several townships, wards and districts, in the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this State, in proportion to the quantity and quality of the property returned as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the several counties within this State shall, within six days after the quotaing the townships, wards and districts as aforesaid, furnish the Assessor of each ward, township and district, with a true and fair transcript of the quota or sum of money charged upon, and demanded from such township, ward or district, to which such Assessor doth belong.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Assessors of each township, ward or district within this State, with the assistance of two freeholders of the proper township, ward or district, who shall, and are hereby required to be appointed by the Commissioners of the county for that purpose, shall within three days after the said Assessor shall become possessed of the quota or sum of money so assessed, levy and assess the same equally and impartially, on all and every person, and on all the estates real and personal, within their respective townships, made taxable by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following enumerated articles shall be, and are hereby made taxable, and no other, viz. the time of servitude of all bound servants above the age of fourteen years; all negroe and mulatto slaves above the age of twelve years; all horses and mares above three years old; all horned cattle above three years old; plate and pleasurable carriages; all lands held by deed, warrant, location or improvement; houses and lots of ground and ground-rents; all grist-mills, saw-mills, fulling-mills, slitting-mills, hemp-mills, oil-mills, boat-mills and paper-mills; all forges, furnaces, bloomaries, distilleries, sugar-houses, breweries, tan-yards and ferries; and all wares and merchandize, and all professions, trades and occupations.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the enumerated articles aforesaid, shall be valued at, and for so much as they would, bona fide, sell for, or are worth, and such a rate or rates, shall be assessed and levied thereon, as will amount to the sum of money quotaed upon the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each single freeman, who at the time of assessing any tax imposed by this act, is or shall be of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and has been out of his apprenticeship six months, shall pay a sum not exceeding six pounds, nor under forty-five shillings. And that all trades, professions and occupations (ministers of the gospel of all denominations, and schoolmasters only excepted) shall be rated at the discretion of the township, ward or district Assessors, and two freeholders of the proper township, ward or district, having due regard to the profits arising from them.

And whereas divers owners of lands, whereon improvements have been made, and of tenements, may not reside in the county or district where such lands or tenements are situated, whereby it may be difficult to collect the taxes assessed on such real estate; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the tenant or tenants, or other person residing on, or occupying such real estate, his, her and their goods and chattels, as well as the lands, goods and chattels of the owner or owners thereof, shall be liable to be distrained, to satisfy the said taxes, or any of them; and in case the tenant or tenants, or other person or persons residing on, or occupying such real estate, shall pay any tax laid thereon by virtue of this act, or shall be distrained to satisfy such tax, such tenant or tenants may retain the same out of the rent by him or them payable for such estate; or the said tenant or tenants, or other occupier or occupiers of such estate, shall recover the same with costs of suit, of the owner of such estate, by action of debt; if under five pounds, in a summary way, in like manner as small debts are recoverable; but if the same is above five pounds, in any Court of Common Pleas.

Provided always, That nothing in the foregoing section shall in any manner alter any contract made between any landlord and tenant concerning the payment of taxes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each county Commissioner, and township, ward, district or assistant Assessor, shall respectively, before they enter on any of the duties required of them by this act, before some one Justice of the peace for the proper county, make oath or affirmation, as is herein after directed, to wit, if a county Commissioner, "I, A. B. do swear or affirm, that I will well and truly cause the rates and sums of money, by this act imposed, to be duly and equally assessed and laid, according to the rules and directions mentioned in the act entitled, "An act to raise effective supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one," to the best of my skill and knowledge, so far as relates to the duty and office of a Commissioner, and herein I will spare no person for favour or affection, or grieve any for hatred or ill will." If a township, ward, district or assistant Assessor, the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I, A. B. do swear or affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially assess the quota of the township, ward or district of imposed by virtue of the act entitled, "An act to raise effective supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one," on the several persons and taxable property therein contained, to the best of my skill and understanding; and that in performing the duties required of me by that act, I will spare no person for favour or affection, or grieve any for hatred or ill will."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall appoint one fit person in or for every township, ward or district, to be collectors of the taxes to be raised by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the proper counties shall prefix in the duplicate delivered to the Collector, before the delivery thereof, a warrant under their hands and seals, authorizing and requiring the Collector, after the day of appeal shall be passed ten days, to levy the sums rated on all persons who shall not upon demand after the said appeal, forthwith satisfy the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Assessor legally chosen, or any person appointed by the said Commissioners to be an Assessor, or an assistant Assessor or Collector, shall not within two days after notice in writing of such election or appointment, make known his intention to the Commissioners of the county, to serve or decline the office to which such person hath been or shall be so chosen or appointed, the said Commissioners shall consider such person as having refused to serve in such office, and may proceed to fine such person, and appoint another in his stead, as if such person had actually refused to serve in such office.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fine on any person refusing to serve as an Assessor or assistant Assessor, shall be any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, and the fine on any person refusing to serve as Collector of any district, shall be any sum not exceeding fifty pounds. And in case any Assessor or assistant Assessor or Collector, after taking upon him his office, shall neglect to perform his duty therein, any such delinquent shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds; and if any person chosen or appointed to be an Assessor, or appointed to be an assistant Assessor or a Collector, or if any other person shall detain any warrant, duplicate or other writing, necessary to the assessing or levying the said tax, beyond the time when such person shall have declined or be deemed to have declined any such office, or after demand thereof made by the said Commissioners, or by any person authorised by them to demand the same, every such delinquent shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds; the said fines to be ascertained and set by the Commissioners of the county, and levied as other fines are or ought to be levied by the said act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any Collector, after distress and sale by him made, shall have any overplus money remaining in his hand, such Collector, first tendering the same before one witness, to the owner of the goods distrained and sold, shall, upon the refusal of such owner to receive such money, pay the same to the Treasurer of the county, who shall deduct therefrom one per cent. and give notice thereof in twenty days to the Commissioners of all sums so paid; and the owner thereof shall have the remainder discounted out of any future tax, and the receipt of the said Treasurer shall exonerate the Collector.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Collectors shall make out fair and true accounts in writing, of every seizure by them made, with the charges, to be settled by the Commissioners; which Commissioners shall make the Collectors such reasonable allowance for their trouble, as to them shall seem right; and the said Commissioners shall have full power and authority in all cases to call upon Collectors, who have, or in future may have any overplus money in their hands, and to proceed against them in such cases as the law directs in case of delinquent Collectors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector of every district, ward or township, shall pay unto the county Treasurer, the whole of the tax charged in his duplicate, within thirty days after the day of appeal, unless he hath been obliged to make distress for any part thereof; in which case and no other, he shall, as to the tax assessed on the parties distrained on, have ten days more; after which the Commissioners of the county shall fine such deficient Collector, at the rate of three-pence in the pound, upon all sums charged in his duplicate, which such Collector shall not have paid to the said Treasurer for every day he shall fail to make payment thereof as aforesaid; such fine to be recovered in manner aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every county Treasurer of this State, shall pay over all sums of money by him received by virtue of this act, to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, within the time herein after limited, that is to say: The Treasurer of the county of Philadelphia, within three days after he shall receive the same: The Treasurer of the county of Bucks, within four days after he shall receive the same: The Treasurer of the county of Chester, within four days after he shall receive the same: The Treasurer of the county of Lancaster, within six days after he shall receive the same: The Treasurer of the county of York, within seven days after he shall receive the same: And the Treasurer of the county of Cumberland, shall be allowed eight days: And the Treasurer of the county of Berks, six days: And the Treasurer of the county of Northampton, seven days: And the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, twelve days: And the Treasurer of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, twenty days: And the Treas-

surer of the county of Northumberland, twelve days for the like purpose.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the several counties of this State, shall cause their clerk to make out a fair transcript of the assessment of every tax laid upon the county, by virtue of this act; and having signed the same, shall cause such transcript to be delivered to the Treasurer of the commonwealth, within thirty days after the days of appeal.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Commissioners of the city and several counties shall each of them have and receive seven shillings and sixpence per day; and each of the township, ward and district Assessors, and assistant Assessors, shall have and receive five shillings per day, for each day they shall, bona fide, be employed in the performance of the several duties required of them by this act; and that the Collectors severally employed in and for the execution of this act shall be allowed six-pence in the pound, for every pound by them so collected, and no more.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all sums of money to be assessed and levied by this act, shall be paid and discharged in gold or silver money, at the rate of three pounds for one half Johannes of Portugal, weighing nine penny weight, and seven shillings and six pence, for one Spanish milled dollar, weighing seventeen penny weight and six grains, and so in proportion for all other gold or silver money, and in no other money whatsoever. Provided always, nevertheless, That all persons who have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this State, within the time, and in the manner prescribed by law, shall be, and hereby are authorized and permitted to pay one half of the sums assessed upon them respectively, in the paper bills of credit emitted in pursuance of an act passed on the seventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one; but the other half shall be paid in gold or silver, at the rates aforesaid.

And whereas it is absolutely necessary, that this act be put in force, and executed with all convenient speed,

Therefore be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any of the said Commissioners shall refuse or neglect to do his or their duty in the premises, he or they so offending shall be fined by the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in any sum not exceeding five hundred pounds, for every offence, which by virtue of their warrant directed to the Sheriff or Coroner of the county where such offender or his estate is, at the time of issuing such warrant, shall be levied by seizure of lands, distress and sale of goods, or imprisonment of body, as the case shall require.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the act for raising supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, and every article, clause, matter and thing therein contained (except what is therein altered or supplied) shall be, and is hereby declared to be extended to this act, and shall continue in full force and virtue, till all and every sum and sums of money hereby imposed shall be raised, levied, collected and paid.

Signed by order of the House,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty second day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

SAMUEL STERRET, Clerk of the General Assembly.

LONDON, March 15.

Upon a moderate calculation of the value of St. Eustatia, with its dependencies, it is calculated by the official clerks who have the distribution of the prize money, that the two commanders in chief, Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan, will not receive a less sum than one hundred and eighty thousand pounds each. A much greater sum would have come to their share, were it not for the other two flag officers, Sir Samuel Hood and Admiral Drake, who were concerned in the expedition, and whose proportion in this business will be nearly equivalent to those of the commanders in chief.

A compliment of 500 guineas has been presented to each of the officers who brought the late glorious news from St. Eustatia.

Camps are ordered to be formed both in Scotland and the North of England, and also one of considerable force on the coast of Norfolk.

A letter received from Stockholm says, that "the Gothic Lion, a man of war of 70 guns, was burnt to the water edge just as she came out of dock, upon the 24th of January last past; three other ships of the line were with the greatest difficulty saved."

The St. Pierre French frigate of war, belonging to Rochelle, caught fire at sea the 3d of February, when she blew up. The Captain, most of the officers, and about 90 men were saved by the Don Carlos.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 2.

"Mr. Neckar, in his account of the state of the finances which have been laid before his Majesty, concludes thus:

"I can venture to assure your Majesty, that there certainly is not any sovereign of Europe who can exhibit a like proportion between his revenue and his ordinary expences; the finances of England bear no comparison to this statement. That country hath often had great troubles to establish new taxes, to balance the interest of the new loans; but the deficit of those taxes has been long apparent, that is to say, what they produced less than had been calculated, is comprised in the extraordinary wants of the following year."

The King of France has lately issued an edict, prohibiting the game of hazard, and others, on account of their abuse, and the unfair advantage one party takes over the other.

The King of Prussia is so ill, that it is believed he cannot recover; his death will probably produce a considerable change in the appearance of the politics of Europe, but particularly Germany.

March 17. By the last letters from Amsterdam it appears, that Mr. John Adams has got his first loan of one million of florins filled.

The loan which Mr. Adams has compleated in Amsterdam, in favour of the Americans, will supply them with the only thing they stood in need of at present.

April 2. Private advices from Paris inform us, that there are upwards of 25,000 men under orders of embarkation for secret services; that the transports, flat-bottom batteaux, &c. ready for their reception, are lying at Brest, Havre, and St. Maloes, and that they are most assuredly designed for invading some part of the British dominions; that a squadron of eight sail of the line, under M. La Mothe Picquet, is preparing at Brest to act with the army on the intended secret expedition, and that they will be ready in a few days. Jersey and Guernsey are supposed to be the objects.

A capital house at Paris has been obliged to stop payment, owing to the great concerns they were possessed of at St. Eustatia at the time it was taken by Admiral Rodney. Some aver them to be of the value of 240,000l. sterling. Another house loses 90,000l.

The Directors of the East-India Company have requested of government some forces to be immediately sent to Asia; they are designed to be sent as early as the beginning of May.

Among the papers found on board the packet taken coming from the Mauritius, a particular account was found of Monsr. Tronjoli's sailing from thence with six sail of the line and some frigates, with a convoy of 1400 French troops, for the assistance of Hyder Ally, immediately after their receiving the news of the defeat of the army under Sir Hector Monroe.

DUBLIN.

Dec. 11. Various conjectures have been hazarded concerning the birth and parentage of the celebrated Mr. Arnold, whose dereliction of the American cause has been magnified in its utter ruin. *Risum teneatis!* Some have extended their effrontery so far as to pronounce him an Irishman, but to their confusion the secret has at length transpired. Fort George, in the Highlands of Scotland, had the honour of giving birth to this hero; and there he passed his youth, until sent for by a Yorkshire relation, a dealer in horses. During his residence in that shire, he added that cunning, for which it is proverbially noted, and a competent knowledge of the mysteries of the turf, to the prudent maxims of his native district. The circumstances of his voyage to America, are still enveloped in mystery, though some assert that it was strictly according to law, and in consequence of a juridical injunction. However, by a series of concurring incidents, with his own application and address, he jockeyed himself into the confidence of the Americans, and attained a degree of elevation, superior to his most sanguine expectations. His tergiversation is generally attributed to a Scotch seer, whom he retained in his camp and who informed him, with all the infallibility of second sight, that the day would shortly come, when the English would subdue America, and swallow millions at a meal. The suggestions of his countryman according with the dictates of his native prudence, determined the conduct of our modern Almanzor. What a pity, must every humane reader exclaim, that the generous, the unfortunate Andre, has fallen a victim, in attending to the artifices of a being so contemptible.

Whoever reflects on the conduct of administration both at home and abroad can hardly entertain a doubt upon a land-tax on this country, and loan duties, as well as various plans to be adopted to bring over the volunteer army to the direction of prerogative, that a plan is actually formed against the constitution. The first attack will commence, by way of experiment, on the liberty of the press. Hear this, ye virtuous citizens, and be watchful!

Our free trade is likely to turn out to as much advantage as the act which entitles us to cultivate tobacco, having now no profitable view of sending our product or manufactures to any part of the habitable globe, except a few of the northern dominions. The Portuguese, whose climate caused a demand for light stuffs, have confiscated the first adventure of that kind which we sent them, and refuse, according to treaty, to receive any in future. The Spanish market, which was always the best, is totally shut up, and the French are at every market our rivals. To be taxed in consequence of this visionary benefit, will put us in the situation of Othello's Scandal monger, "make us poor indeed, and not enrich them."

BOSTON, *June 14.*

Friday last the Captains Adamson and Ingraham arrived here in four weeks from Surrinam; they bring accounts of that place being almost impregnable, having had 5000 men constantly employed in fortifying it, ever since they heard of the fate of Eustatia.

Since Thursday last have arrived in this port from France, a 50 gun ship, two frigates, and 12 or 14 transports with troops, who marched this morning to join the army of our ally at the southward.

The following important account was brought from Bilboa, by a French gentleman who arrived here since our last.

Extract of a letter from a French Missionary, dated at Lisbon the 14th of April, 1781, to the Count du Montmorin.

"ON the 13th current, two Portuguese vessels arrived at this port from Madrass, on board one of which was a French Missionary, who gives the following account, which is also confirmed by the other passengers. At the time of our leaving Madrass, which was in the evening of the 23d of October the last year, the English were in the most critical situation. In the month of June, Hider Ali Kan marched to the coast of Coromandel with a considerable force, and took Porto-Nova, and other small British settlements in that quarter; destroyed their factories there, and plundered all their possessions. He afterwards directed his route to Pondicherry, which the English abandoned on his approach, and on which he displayed his flag, shewing honour and humanity to the inhabitants. The English sent Ambassadors to him, of which he took no notice: from whence they concluded they must prepare for war. Accordingly while Hider Ali was besiegiag Arcot the capital of the province, they formed a camp at a small distance from Madrass, to act as future circumstances might direct. But Hider Ali had taken the precaution to lay waste the country fourteen leagues round that city, to cut off their subsistence. In the month of September the English with a great part of their troops advanced to give him battle. The result was fatal to them: the Marattas having surrounded them with such courage and vigor, that before the remainder of the British troops at two leagues distant, could arrive, they killed eight thousand of the best disciplined and bravest Seapoys, eight hundred Europeans, and forty officers, 47 others would have perished at the same time, had not the French in the army of Hider Ali interposed to save their lives. This defeat entirely disconcerted the English, and produced the greatest consternation in Madrass, where a resolution was immediately taken to call in the troops from another Factory, on the same coast. But before these troops could embark, the Seapoy officers represented to the English, that they and their soldiers were engaged to serve only in that part of the country, and not at Madrass; and that they had their wives and children which they could not abandon. The answer the English made was, to treat roughly the officers who made this representation; upon which the Seapoys immediately fired upon the British officers and killed many of them: after which they repaired to the Governor's house, forced the gates, took the military chest, and went off with it. This is the first example of mutiny or revolt which the natives have ever given.

"To remedy the want of troops, the English have enrolled at Madrass all the merchants, traders, &c. of the town, instructing them with great diligence in military manœuvres; though little dependence is to be placed upon so feeble a resource. When we left Madrass, there was a great scarcity of provisions in the place; and the light troops of Hider Ali took every day the few cattle which the English had between the city and their camp for the supply of both. The French merchants, Armenians, Moors, and others who had any property, were preparing to leave Madrass and go to Pondicherry for security.

"Some days before our departure from Madrass, the English received accounts that threw them into consternation: They were careful to conceal them from the strangers; but we knew they imported the arrival of a French squadron in those seas from the isle of France. We knew also that their fort Tallycheri was taken by assault, and the garrison put to the sword; and we further knew of the loss of their late acquisition in the Guzarote.

"The state of their affairs in Bengal is not at all more pleasing: An army of sixty thousand Marattas was in the environs of Ballasson, which had given them the greatest uneasiness. The funds of the English were exhausted, and they supported themselves entirely by fallacious loans drawn from the rich Banians of the country. The greatest dissention prevailed in their councils and among their commanders, between two of whom a duel was fought with pistols two days before we left Madrass."

A small privateer from Portsmouth has taken and brought in a brig from Scotland, bound to Quebec, with goods, &c her cargo valued at 7000l.

NEWPORT (*Rhode-Island*) *June 16.*

Since our last embarked for Providence, part of the troops of his Most Christian Majesty, under the orders of his Excellency Count de Rochambeau.

The command of the French troops, left for the defence of this place, devolves on Brigadier General de CHOISY.

The militia, now doing duty here, are commanded by Col. ARCHIBALD CRARY.

The fleet of transports which sailed from this place, some time since, for Cape Francois, under convoy of the Surviliante frigate, we hear, have all safe arrived there.

NORWICH, June 21.

Saturday last the Honourable General Assembly of this State finished their sessions at Hartford: They have ordered that 100,000l. worth of confiscated estates be sold, and a tax levied adequate to raise 28,000l. for the express purpose of calling in the State's money; which sum will entirely consume the whole.

Last Friday arrived at New-London, a sloop, laden with rice, furs, cordage, &c. &c. prize to the brig Sampson from Connecticut river.

Yesterday the Sampson arrived at New-London, and brought in with her a prize brig, with 200 hogsheads of rum, &c. on board.

BALTIMORE, *June 26.*

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in General Greene's army, dated Camp, before Ninety six, South-Carolina, May 24 1781.

"Lord Rawdon has retreated to Charlestown.—Fort-Watson, on Santee, Forts Motte and Granby, on Congaree, Camden, and Nelson's Ferry, are in our possession. General Pickens and Lieutenant Colonel Lee are before Augusta—General Marian is manœuvring below, towards Charlestown—and General Greene has invested Ninety-six.—it is *only possible* we may not succeed.—I expect soon to hear of the reduction of Augusta.—What Gen. Phillips is doing, or Lord Cornwallis intends to do, I cannot inform you; you will have it from better authority.----We fear nothing before us."

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, dated on Tuesday last.

"It is said the enemy were, on Saturday last, at Richmond, destroying the tobacco and houses. The Marquis, by the last accounts, lay twelve or fifteen miles from them."

The following articles are taken from New-York Papers.

HAGUE, April 1.

WE are assured that Mr. Van de Parre, Director of our East-India Company, and Mr. de Boers, Advocate of the said company, are returned from Paris; the former, with the approbation of their High Mightinesses, has there signed a treaty offensive and defensive for the Dutch East-India company. One of the conditions of which is, "that six French men of war, already sailed for the Cape of Good-Hope, and which are to be joined by some others from the island of Mauritius, shall assist in protecting the Cape and the possessions of our company in the Indies, in conjunction with the ships of the latter now there." We are assured that the alliance was concluded the end of last month; consequently the Cape is free from every insult; and the more so, as the governor, foreseeing hostilities, has put the place in a proper state of defence, and armed six thousand peasants.

Paris, April 2. By some letters from the Isle of France we learn, that M. Dorves was to quit that place on the 8th of October, taking with him six ships of the line, two frigates and some others, on an expedition to India. He intended to be at the mouth of the Ganges last December, in order to intercept the ships passing that way. From thence he was to cruize off the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, and attack Sir Edward Hughes, who was known to be at Madrass with only six ships. We shall hear of his success in May or June.

LONDON, April 16.

Six new regiments are ordered to be raised in Ireland. The Colonels of five of them are the following: Lord Ross, Col. Stopford, Col. Rowley (brother to the Admiral) Col. Maunsell, and Gen. Cunningham. This last officer has already an old regiment, which is to be given to his brother the governor of Barbadoes. General Cunningham is to name all his officers; his companies are to be commanded by old lieutenants, who are to have leave to sell their lieutenants commissions.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

The Schooner Polly, Newton, from Philadelphia for the Havannah, with 500 barrels of flour, was sent in here last Saturday by the privateer schooner General Arnold, Capt. Nealson, of this port. He took her last Wednesday in the Delaware. The day before he took a brig, also loaded with flour, and bound for the Havannah; but as she is not yet arrived, he is afraid she is retaken, for the Fair American and two privateer sloops were seen off Sandy-Hook last Friday.

CHATHAM, June 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantz to his correspondent in this place, dated March 25.

"Since my being here, have learned that there is a general Congress to be held at Antwerp, to consist of most of the crowned heads in Europe, to fall on ways and means, as is said, to settle the war. What will be the

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iſſue of this negociation, as to all the belligerent powers, is very uncertain, but am apt to think that an accommodation will take place between Holland and England. The States General have demanded of the Empreſs of Ruſſia the aid which, by the armed neutrality, ſhe is bound to furniſh; which aſſiſtance the Empreſs is ready to grant, and has requeſted Great-Britain to deliver up all the property ſhe has taken from the Dutch, and to make full reſtitution, or that ſhe will take an active part againſt her. She holds out to Britain the olive branch in one hand, and the ſword in the other."

TRENTON, *June* 27.

The Honourable Legiſlature of this State have appointed Elias Boudinott and Jonathan Elmer, Eſquires, members of Congreſs.

From Monmouth county we learn, that on Thurſday laſt a body conſiſting of about one thouſand new levies, Britiſh and foreign troops, under the command of Cortlandt Skinner, made an incurſion into that county:—By their conduct it appears their intention was to plunder a place called Pleaſant Valley, where they arrived about 11 o'clock, A. M. with little or no interruption; the inhabitants had however exerted themſelves in ſuch a manner in driving off their ſtock of every kind, that they found very little booty.

The militia of the neighbourhood were by this time beginning to collect, and a pretty ſmart ſkirmiſhing was kept up through the remainder of the day, in which we are informed our people behaved with great ſpirit.—They began their retreat about ſun-down, and made no halt till they got to Garret's-hill, were they continued that night, during the courſe of which one of our gallant officers made a deſcent upon them, and reſcued a number of their ſtolen ſheep; the next day they embarked again, having captured and taken off with them, by the beſt accounts, about 40 cattle and 60 ſheep, with the loſs of one man killed and a number deſerted; their loſs in wounded is unknown: The loſs on our ſide is one killed and three or four wounded.—They have burned two houſes, but it is acknowledged in their favour that they behaved remarkably well to the perſons of the people in general.

By their coming out in ſuch force it was expected their aim was to have penetrated further into the country, to prevent which the militia of the neighbouring counties were called upon, and it was truly ſurpriſing to ſee with what ſpirit and alacrity they flew to their arms, and were crouding down from every quarter to the aſſiſtance of their brethren on this occaſion, when accounts of the haſty retreat of the enemy rendered their further ſervices unneceſſary.

A correſpondent remarks that the conduct of the Britiſh Generals in America is an application of the fable of the dog and the ſhadow. They graſp at all, and get nothing. At a vaſt expence of men and money they have drawn out near two campaigns in the Carolinas, and decoyed many deluded people to reſort to their banners and their protection. General Greene in the courſe of a few weeks has driven them from poſt to poſt, and recovered almoſt the whole of thoſe States, beſides capturing large quatities of their ſtores. The enemy rarely return to ground which they have once poſſeſſed and loſt; the people will not truſt them a ſecond time, and beſides having been plundered and abuſed by the moſt barbarous and inhuman treatment, they ever afterwards fight them with a fury not to be appeaſed.

To the credit however of theſe Generals it ought to be obſerved that this remark applies only to their publick conduct. They manage their own perſonal concerns much better. Cornwallis had rather give up both the Carolinas than ſuffer poor Arnold to run away with the Virginia ſpeculations in Negroes and tobacco. A laudable imitation of the ſaving knowledge of his fellow-labourer Sir G. B. Rodney, who choſe to count his money himſelf at St. Euſtatius, leſt if he truſted any other they would cheat him; mean time in ſhips Count de Graſſe, and had well nigh demoliſhed five-ſixths of the Britiſh Weſt-India fleet, and taken St. Lucia into the bargain.

The repeal of the tender acts, and the removal of every improper reſtriction from trade and dealing, cannot but give pleaſure to every honeſt man and friend of his country. The reſtoration of publick and private confidence, the encouragement of induſtry, the advantages which muſt follow from placing the finances of the country on a proper footing, and opening the way to our plentiful reſources, will, if properly improved, ſoon put us in a better ſituation to bid defiance to the power of our enemies than ever we have been ſince the commencement of the war.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

On the 28th ult. his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Eſq; ſet out from this city, in order to reſume the reins of his government, where, we hear, he is impatiently expected by the long oppreſſed, and cruelly treated citizens of South-Carolina. We have the pleaſure to announce to the world, from good authority, that that State and Georgia are now entirely in the poſſeſſion of the AMERICANS (Charleſtown and Savanna excepted) and as ſoon as their reſpective Governors arrive will be again reſtored to the Union, in a full exerciſe of their legiſlative and executive capacity, as ſovereign and independent States.

North-Carolina is totally evacuated by the troops of his Britannick Majeſty, and that State is making every exertion, to repair the damages and ravages committed by their cruel invaders, who will not find it ſo eaſy in future to march through it.

The gallant La Fayette has received ſuch ſtrong reinforcements, and has acted with ſuch military caution and prudence, as to oblige the raſh Cornwallis to retreat to the lower parts of Virginia, leaving its capital in the poſſeſſion of its proper maſters. The rapid-marching Lord's army are reduced to the ſmall number of 3000, and will ſoon be confined to the narrow limits of Portſmouth, if not obliged to retreat to ſuccour the diſtreſſed Clinton.

Parturiunt montes naſcitur ridiculus Mus.

We have it from the beſt authority, that notwithſtanding the enemy had penetrated into the centre of Virginia, not more than twenty of its inhabitants had joined their forces, and among that ſmall number was not one native of the country.

Authentic advices from South-Carolina, as late as May 4th, inform us that General Greene had inveſted the Britiſh poſt of Ninety Six, (in that State) which it was expected would ſurrender in a ſhort time, and that the garriſon had made a ſally on our forces, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

Later accounts from that quarter (but for the truth of which we cannot vouch) tell us that the above poſt had ſurrendered to the American arms, with the additional circumſtances of the capture of 500 privates, with 40 officers and 15 pieces of cannon.

Since our laſt the following prizes arrived in this port, viz. The brig Malton, Capt. Hall, taken by the Revolution, Capt. M'Nachtane; ſchooner Porcupine, from St. Kitts for New-York, taken by the Fair American; ſchooner Liberty, Capt. Holliday, taken by the Riſing Sun; and a brig from Tortola, taken by the ſhip Congreſs, Capt. Geddes.

By the Charming Molly, Captain Stillwell, and Hibernia, Captain Baxter, arrived here laſt Friday morning, after a ſhort paſſage from the Havanna, we learn, that tranſports, having on board the Britiſh priſoners, taken at Penſacola by General Galvez, had touched at the Havanna, on their way to New-York, where they were, by capitulation, to be ſent.

On Monday night, the 18th inſtant, a party of Indians attacked a houſe in Lower Smithfield, Northampton county, and took three inhabitants priſoners, viz. John Teel, William Courtright, and Edward M'Ginnis. Captain Shoemaker being alarmed, with great diſpatch aſſembled 15 of his neighbours, who turned out with great ſpirit; they were ſoon joined by Captain Hover, who added a number of ſpirited volunteers, ſo as to make the whole amount to 25, officers included. Captain Shoemaker then ſet out with eight of thoſe ſooneſt ready; the reſt followed in a ſhort time after. They marched 36 miles through the wilderneſs; the badneſs of the roads can hardly be conceived. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon they overtook the enemy, encamped by the ſide of a large ſwamp. The Captain, being apprehenſive the enemy would diſcover him, and put the priſoners to death, thought it beſt to fire on them without farther delay, which they accordingly did; killed one Indian outright, and it is believed wounded two others. Two of the priſoners, Teel and Courtright, when the firing began, ran towards Captain Shoemaker's party, and were fired upon by the enemy, who ſhot Courtright through the thigh, and Teel through his overalls; M'Ginnis had been murdered and ſcalped that morning before they were overtaken. The Indians immediately fled into the ſwamp, and the party having been ſo ſucceſsful as to releaſe the priſoners, and being much fatigued, waited for the remainder of the party, which came up in half an hour afterwards. The whole returned the next day with the priſoners, one Indian ſcalp, and all the baggage of the enemy.

The activity and bravery of the party cannot be too much applauded, and the ſucceſs muſt prove the greateſt encouragement to like exertions in future. We are informed that the thanks of the Council have been given on the occaſion, and that a reward of twenty-five pounds will be ſent to the brave volunteers.

The following Weſt-India news is taken from papers brought by the St. Kitt's prize.

Baſſeterre (St. Chriſtopher's) May 28. On Sunday laſt arrived here a cutter from Antigua, and ſailed again immediately: By her we learn, that a frigate arrived there from St. Lucia, and informed that the French landed 2000 men, and were ſo apprehenſive of Admiral Rodney's arrival, that they embarked ſo precipitately, that they left all their cannon, ammunition, and baggage behind them: Pidgeon-Iſland and an armed ſhip kept up a continual fire on them, during their landing and re imbarking, by which they loſt a number of men.

A gentleman in this iſland has received a letter from Antigua, tantamount to the above intelligence.

It was confidently reported at St. Lucia, that Sir John Lockart Roſs was arrived at Barbados, with eight ſail of the line, and two frigates; which, if true, at once accounts for the daſtardly flight of the French army from that iſland.

Yeſterday morning a ſchooner arrived here from St. Lucia, ſhe confirms the account of the ſhameful retreat of the enemy's troops, and the loſs of their cannon, &c. &c. by her we learn, that the garriſon was in the higheſt ſpirits, anxiouſly waiting an attack; but were much chagrined at the ſudden departure of the Monſieurs; that they had returned to Martinique, and that they had detached two 74 gun ſhips, and ſome frigates, with 1500 men, on a ſecret expedition, ſuppoſed for Tobago; and that Admiral Rodney had ſailed with part of his fleet, and a reinforcement for that iſland, and left the remainder of his ſquadron cruiſing between Martinique and St. Lucia.

May 30. Captain M'Swain, in a brig bound to St. Lucia, had his veſſel taken from him by his crew, who carried her into Martinique; on the Captain's applying to the Marquis de Bouille, he very generouſly gave him his veſſel and ſix Engliſh ſeamen, with liberty to depart; he alſo ordered the piratical crew to be put in irons and delivered to their Captain, in order to receive the puniſhment their crime merited. Much praiſe is due the French General for the above juſt and generous act, and it is to be wiſhed that our Governors would follow ſo meritorious an example.

By ſeveral arrivals we are confirmed of the deſign of the French to reduce the iſland of Tobago; they have poſitively effected a landing there; and as the indefatigably Rodney ſailed in purſuit of that detachment, twelve hours after their departure from Martinique, we hope he will ſecure both their ſhips and men, and not permit them to eſcape as they did from St. Lucia; Sir George, previous to his departure, ſtationed the remainder of his fleet, to cruiſe between Martinique and St. Lucia, to obſerve the motions of the French ſquadron.

A Quantity of LOGWOOD
To be Sold by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh Inſtant, at MIFFLIN's WHARFF.

IT will be divided into Lots of one Ton each, for the Convenience of Purchaſers; being Part of the Eſtate of SAMUEL MIFFLIN, Eſq; deceaſed.

¶ WILLIAM ATTMORE, Executor.

July 3, 1781.

Excellent OLD JAMAICA SPIRIT,
fit for immediate Uſe, by the Hogſhead,
Alſo Havanna Sugars, white & brown,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT SHEWELL,
At his Store in Water-ſtreet, the third Door above Market-ſtreet. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtates of the Rev. BENJAMIN CHESNUT, late of Glouceſter County, Eaſt-New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and SARAH CHESNUT, late of this City, deceaſed, by bond, note or book-debt, are required to pay forthwith; and all perſons having any demands are required to bring in their accounts to ISAAC SNOWDEN, Executor.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1781.

Office of Finance, 156
JUNE 30, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday, the 7th of July next, for ſupplying, by contract, the Rations to be delivered by the public to the Troops, Artificers, Priſoners, &c. which are or may be in this city, from the day of ſigning ſuch contract until the firſt day of January next.

The ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum.

The payments to be made in Gold or Silver, at the time to be ſtipulated in the contract.

The propoſals to be ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties reſpectively will contract.

Office of Finance,
JUNE 30, 1781.

IN purſuance of an Act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until Saturday, the 14th of July next, for ſupplying, by contract, the Rations to be delivered by the public to the Troops, Priſoners, &c. which are or may be in the town of Lancaſter, from the day of ſigning ſuch contract until the firſt day of January next.

The ration to conſiſt of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum.

The payments to be made in Gold or Silver, at the time to be ſtipulated in the contract.

The propoſals to be ſealed, and to contain the loweſt prices and longeſt terms of payment at which the parties reſpectively will contract.

Imported and to be SOLD wholeſale, by
JOSIAH HEWES,
In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry-alley,

YARD wide and 7 8ths linens, dowlas, fine white threads, calimancoes, durants, nankeens, ſtriped and corded dimities, calicoes, chintzes, ſewing ſilks, gown patterns, black ſilk for mens and womens wear, ſilk for linings, flowered, figured and ſtriped ſilks, white ſarſnet, alamodes, black and yellow everlaſtings, tamboured ſilk waiſtcoat patterns, lawns, cambricks, black and white ſilk and thread gauze, gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk ſtockings, fine crapes, an aſſortment of ribbons, necklaces, fine lace for ruffles, white and black blond lace, a quantity of elegant fans, &c. &c.

Alſo old Jamaica ſpirits, Madeira wine, ſugars in hogſheads, barrels and boxes, race ginger, bohea tea, and a quantity of beſt ſpermaceti oil for lamps, &c. ¶

WHEREAS there is a part of the vacant LOT belonging to the city, between the Dock and Spruce-ſtreet, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, near the Draw-bridge, which the Wardens of the city of Philadelphia propoſe to LETT for the term of four years. And whereas the houſe near the Draw-bridge, commonly called the FISH HOUSE, has not been uſed for a conſiderable time paſt for the purpoſe intended, but has become a nuiſance to the neighbourhood, by having ſtinking filth and dirt laid therein. Therefore, the ſaid Wardens propoſe to LETT the ſaid houſe for the term of four years. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſaid lot or houſe, may receive further information by applying to any of the ſaid Wardens, and delivering their propoſals in writing at the Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday evening, the 18th of July, 1781. *By Order of the Wardens,*

¶ GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS is to inform the good People who have been pleaſed to employ the Burlington Stage-Boat, that while the ſaid Stage-Boat was lately repairing, another was employed (for the convenience of the public in conveying their property) till ſhe could be repaired; and by an unlucky accident the ſaid boat was entangled in the rigging of the continental frigate Trumbull, by which ſhe overſet.—In order to injure the reputation of the Burlington Stage, it has been propagated that it was the real ſtage-boat which met with the above accident. Now that the public may be undeceived, this is to inform them, that it was not the real ſtage-boat, nor was the maſter or his aſſiſtant on board, but were at Burlington ſeeing to the repairs of the veſſel. The ſaid ſtage-boat is now properly repaired, with every accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen paſſengers, and freight as uſual. Due attendance is given at the Crooked-Billet wharff in Philadelphia, and at Burlington, on the uſual days, as the tide ſhall ſuit at each place.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

N. B. The was a great coat left on board a little boat which was ſent down to the ſhip Columbia, which great coat is now on board the ſtage-boat, where the owner, on proving his property, may have it again.

FOLLOWED the Stage-Waggon this day to my houſe, A Sorrel MARE, with a bald face, both hind legs white, a ſore on her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Buſſletown, Lower-Dublin townſhip, June 25. WILLIAM ROBERTS. ¶

TWO HALF JOES Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of ſubſcriber, in the night of the 24th inſt. a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, 6 years old laſt ſpring, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, and a remarkable white ſpot near the root of his tail, about as large as a half-penny, trots and canters well, and runs faſt, has been in the geers, lately ſhod before. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe only.

June 26, 1781. ¶ JAMES LEWIS.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's premiſes in Moreland townſhip, on the old York road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, An old Bay HORSE, ſhod all round, galled with the collar, and ſome white hairs about his head, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 30, 1781. ¶ WILLIAM HEATON.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th of July next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Coffee-House, will begin the SALE of the PUBLIC LOTS of the city, for the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April 29, 1780. A Plan of the first fifty lots may be seen at the Coffee-House.

CONDITIONS of SALE.

First. The price at which each lot shall be struck off to be paid into the State Treasury, in the aforesaid bills of credit, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and silver money, at the rates at which they formerly passed in Pennsylvania, and in no other money: In manner following:

One fourth part within three days after the sale, and the remaining three fourths within two months, to be reckoned from the day of sale.

If the one-quarter part be not deposited, as above, or if after such deposit be made, the further payment shall not be complied with, in the manner prescribed, the sale to be void, the deposit if made to be forfeited to the State, and the lot again set up to sale.

Secondly. Upon producing to the Trustees, certificates from the Treasurer of the State, that the consideration or price of any lot hath been satisfied in manner aforesaid, the buyer to be entitled to a deed, under the seal of the State, vesting him, his heirs and assigns forever, with an estate in fee in the lot by him purchased; subject to no other rent or reserve than one white oak acorn yearly, if the same be demanded. *By Order of Council,*

Philad. June 21. 1781. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all those Collectors of public taxes, for the city and county of Philadelphia, who have not settled their duplicates and paid the amount thereof to the County Treasurer, that they forthwith proceed to collect the taxes yet due, and pay the whole amount of their respective duplicates to the county Treasurer, within ten days from the date hereof, after which time every delinquent will be proceeded against as the law directs.

¶ *By order of the Commissioners,*

June 27. 1781. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

All the MONEY Reward.

WAS LOST out of the subscriber's pocket, on Friday, the first of June, between the 21 and 30 mile stones on the Reading road, a worked POCKET-BOOK, containing a large sum of state money, sundry certificates of depreciation due to the following persons, and dated at Lebanon in April last, viz.

No. 46,	£ 97	5	0	due to Catharine Knight, widow of John Knight, drummer;
280,	87	7	6	due to Robert Eakin, soldier;
281,	88	16	9	due to Henry Desperate, soldier;
282,	84	5	6	due to John Purtle, soldier;
284,	81	18	1	due to Malcom M'Daniel, soldr.
324,	85	8	9	due to Samuel Campbell, soldier;
325,	85	17	7	due to John Carner, soldier;
329,	88	5	0	due to Samuel M'Cord, soldier;

also the following, dated at Lebanon in May last, viz.

No. 17,	£ 372	6	4	due to Thomas Dungan, ensign and pay-master;
22,	475	10	2	due to John M'Dowell, surgeon;
50,	32	3	9	due to Michael M'Donnel, soldr.
97,	63	7	4	due to John Lesley, drummer;
159,	60	18	1	due to Robert Polston, soldier;
160,	81	10	1	due to William Dawson, sergeant,

with a variety of other papers. Whoever will deliver the said pocket-book and papers to Col. THOMAS CRAIG, near the 21 mile stone, to Capt. JACOB BOWER, at Reading, or to Mr. FUNK, Tavern-keeper, in Second-street, Philadelphia, shall receive all the money as a reward, and no questions asked them. Proper steps have been taken to prevent the certificates and papers being of service to any persons except the owners.

THOMAS DUNGAN.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR LOTS of GROUND, situate in the Northern Liberties, having three dwelling houses, each three stories high, adjoining each other on the aforesaid lots. They will be sold either separate or together as may best suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to ISAAC BARTRAM, Druggist, in Third street, Philadelphia *June 27, 1781.* ¶

Philadelphia, June 21. 1781.

To be SOLD, Wholesale and Retail, By

HARRIS and *FERGUSON,*

At their COMMISSION STORE, in Strawberry-Alley, opposite Trotter's-Alley,

A VARIETY of MERCHANDIZE,

At the lowest Prices, for ready Money; Amongst which are the following Articles, viz.

OLD Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, old Lisbon Wine, choice Claret in half hogsheads and bottles, Molasses, Muscovado Sugar, brown and white Spanish Sugar in boxes, Bohea Tea of the best quality, Coffee, Rice, Powder and Shot, Scotch Snuff in bottles, &c. a large Quantity of Needles well assorted, Writing Paper, Wool Cards of the best kind, Indigo, best Maryland Tobacco, Bar Iron, &c.

N. B. Said HARRIS and FERGUSON, having provided convenient and safe Warehouses and Cellars, are prepared to receive all kinds of GOODS that may be sent to them, to sell on commission, and hope to give ample satisfaction to all persons who are pleased to favour them with their commands.

All Orders addressed to them from Gentlemen in this or the neighbouring States, to purchase and forward Goods of any kind, will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality, care and dispatch. ¶

Gloucester county, June 20, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, notice is hereby given to the owners and possessors of the marsh and meadow grounds, lying and being on Repaupo creek, to meet at the house of Charles Steelman, at the mouth of said creek, on the 14th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to give the managers such directions and assistance as may appear necessary.

JOSEPH ELLIS,
PETER LOCK,
WILLIAM WHITE, } Managers.

¶

OFFICE *for Conveyancing and Sale of* REAL ESTATES, *kept by*

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER,

Is removed from Fourth street to the north side of Walnut-street, the second door from the east side of Third-street,

WHERE he continues to draw deeds, mortgages, leases, wills, letters of attorney, agreements, and all other kinds of writings. He also continues selling real estates, and has now entered in his office a large number of houses and lots, in different parts of the city and suburbs, plantations in the country, and a great quantity of unimproved lands in the different back counties, to be disposed of very cheap for cash; and among the same are the following, viz. a plantation, situate in Lower Dublin and Abington townships, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jacob Taylor and Joseph Miles, containing near 60 acres, whereon is a good stone house, four rooms on a floor, a stone spring-house, with an excellent spring, a waggon house, a log barn and stables, a new cyder mill and press, a large apple orchard, a garden with various kinds of fruit, about 9 acres of excellent meadow, and as much woodland, the rest arable, and the whole under good fence. It is now occupied by Adam Wass, who has a lease for two years from March last on the shares, the purchaser to be intitled to one half of the produce and other articles mentioned in the lease.

Also a piece of 20 acres of land, adjoining the above, whereon is a good log house, and spring house near the door, between 3 and 4 acres of good meadow, and an apple and peach orchard. The purchaser to be intitled to the owners part of the grain now in the ground. Also another piece of 20 acres of land, about half a mile distant from the last, lying on Pennypack-creek, and adjoining Robert Thomas's old mill, with a log house, barn, and a good spring, about 4 acres of good meadow, with a garden of various kinds of fruit, and an apple orchard. It is under good fence, and rented for a year from March last. The tenant to pay a rent of 15l. and all taxes. The purchaser to have the benefit of grain which the tenant is to leave in the ground at the end of the term.

Also a well finished two story brick house and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Front street, between Almond and Catharine-streets, now occupied by Captain Citton. The lot is 16 feet 8 inches front, and in depth 106 feet; subject to a ground-rent of 2l. 16s. 6d. per annum.

Also a two story brick tenement and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Catharine-street, between Front and Swanson-streets, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Thomson. The lot is 18 feet front, and in depth 87 feet; subject to a ground-rent of 45s. per annum.

Also an elegant three story brick house, with a piazza and kitchen, situate at the north-east corner of Market and Sixth-streets. The lot 20 feet front on Market-street, 100 feet on Sixth-street; subject to a ground-rent of 20l. per annum.

Also three brick houses, each three stories high, situate on the east side of Front street, near South-street. The lot on which they stand is 42 feet 6 inches front, and in depth 70 feet. They will be sold separate, clear of incumbrances. For terms of sale please to apply as above directed. *Philadelphia June 21, 1781.* ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, on Turner's-Lane, in the Northern-Liberties;

A LIKELY large Bay MARE, 15 hands high, 7 years old, trots and canters well, one of her hind fetlocks white, both hind legs a little swelled, a short switch tail, part of her mane trimmed on the near side, a small white saddle mark on the near side. Whoever takes up the said mare (if stolen) and the thief, so that he is brought to justice, may receive TWENTY SILVER DOLLARS of ENNION WILLIAMS, or of the subscriber, and reasonable charges; or TEN SILVER DOLLARS for delivering the said mare to the subscriber. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

June 24, 1781. ¶

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, a dark bay HORSE, with a blackish curled mane and tail, heavy made, in good order, turned of four years old this spring, a natural trotter, but can pace a little, shod before, has a small star, above 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock with the letters S Q. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by SETH QUEE, *June 25. 1781.*

ONE GUINEA Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscribers' pasture, on the 17th instant, a Bay MARE, three years old, no natural mark, branded thus 4, shod before, has not been rode many times. Whoever has taken up said Mare, and will return her, shall be paid the above reward, with reasonable charges, by ROBERTS and GARRIGUES.

Philad. 6th Month 26, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on Third-street, in the Northern Liberties, convenient for a Tanner or Skinner, having a stream of water running through it. For particulars, enquire of ¶ WILLIAM GARRIGUES.

Tinicum, June 22, 1781.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the subscriber, a red spyed COW, supposed to be 5 or 6 years old, branded on the near horn TS, her tail short. She has been missing about two weeks. Any person giving intelligence of her shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS.

¶ CHRISTOPHER ROAN.

BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, Taylor,

From the City of New-York,

HEREBY offers his service to the gentlemen of this city, and those of New-York, and begs leave to inform them, that he is removed to Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite to the house of Mrs OWEN; where he proposes to carry on the TAYLORS BUSINESS in all its branches. Those gentlemen who please to employ him, may depend on having their orders executed with care and punctuality,

By the Public's humble servant,

¶ BENJAMIN DOUGLASS.

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the corner of Market and Third-streets, has just received

A Large Cargoe of Dry Goods,

FROM BOSTON,

(The Articles too numerous to be inserted in a common Advertisement)

Which he will SELL, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest Terms, for Cash or Bills of Exchange.

Bucks county, June 27, 1781.

MY wife, MARY ERWIN, having for these seven years past uniformly and invariably endeavoured, by every effort in her power, to destroy my happiness, comfort and peace of mind, and on every occasion to counteract and defeat any measures I have adopted for the interest, welfare and harmony of my family: Being thus circumstanced, I have come to a solemn determination, however repugnant to my own disposition, to separate myself finally from her; and as I intend to do her the most ample justice by allowing her a sufficient annuity for her mentenence and support, so I must at the same time declare that I shall not hold myself answerable for, or liable to pay any debts she may contract subsequent to the date hereof, and do therefore warn and forbid any person to trust her on my credit.

† ARTHUR ERWIN.

Northern Liberties, June 22, 1781.

WHEREAS CATHARINE my wife, regardless of the solemn obligations of matrimony, hath been guilty of incontinency. I do therefore give notice and forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ JOHN GRANT.

WALTER ROE and COMPANY,

At their STORE, on the north side of Market-street, four doors below Fourth street, in Mr. OWEN JONES's House, are now opening a large and neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, which they will sell by Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, viz.

SUPERFINE broad cloths of various colours,
Second ditto,
Brown, claret, olive, black, blue and spotted corderoys,
Black everlastings,
Serge denesme,
Durants of all colours,
Shalloons ditto,
Corded and flowered dimity,
Blue, black and crimson calimancoes,
A large assortment of beautiful chintzes and calicoes,
Marseilles quilting,
Black and white sattins,
Black and white modes,
Sarsnetts and peelongs,
White, brown, green, blue, and striped ell-wide Persians,
Half-yard ditto,
Taffaties and mantuas,
Brocades and lutestrings,
Sewing silk of all colours,
Cambricks and lawns,
Flower'd and minionet lawns
Muslin and kenting handkerchiefs,
Plain and striped muslins,
Bandanoe and Barcelona silk handkerchiefs,
Irish, French and German linens,
Irish and Russia sheetings,
Laval linens,
3-4ths and yard wide Brittannias,
Fine & coarse Scotch threads
Coloured ditto,
Silk, cotton, thread and worsted hose
Silk and worsted breeches patterns,
Purple and white gloves,
Ladies fans,
Tapes and bobbins,
Black, blond and thread lace,
Ribbands,
Bengals and ginghams,
7 8ths, yard wide, and yard and 3 8ths cotton checks,
Spotted and coloured jeans,
Pins by the packet,
Pocket handkerchiefs,
Writing paper,
Snuff in bottles,
A neat assortment of glass and china ware,
A small assortment of ironmongery,
Clock movements and faces,
Salt,
Cotton by the bag and smaller quantity,
Bohea tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the Public, as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and as far as in their power give satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom.

They hope to be excused the common mode of telling the Public their goods are remarkably low; they wish, and only wait for an opportunity of convincing them, by shewing the quality, and telling the price of their goods, which they flatter themselves will be the best and most pleasing method to convince the purchasers that the prices are moderate.

Chester County, June 6, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Court-house at Chester, on SATURDAY the 14th of July, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon,

ALL the remaining undivided part of HOG-ISLAND unsold, containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less, late the estate of Joseph Galloway, an attainted traitor. Gold, silver or paper money of this State, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennsylvania line, for their depreciation, will be received in payment. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit a sum equal to the said fourth part of the purchase money, the remaining three fourths to be paid in one month, on failure whereof the said fourth part to be forfeited. A certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of the full payment, a deed will be given as by law directed.

JOHN HANNUM, } Agents for
THOMAS LEVIS, } Chester county.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 25th of May last, A Black MARE, 14 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, trots and canters well. When lost, she had a horse-lock to her near fore foot. Whoever delivers the said mare to me, in Campington, shall have the above reward, paid by *June 19.* ¶ JOHN KEITER.

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